

Virginian-Pilot.

—BY THE—
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Manager.
WILLIAM S. WILKINSON, Treasurer.
LUCIEN D. STARKE, JR., Secretary.
R. E. TURNER,
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ING COMPANY.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1900.

ORGANIZE A MUTUAL COMPANY.

In the city of Petersburg the Mutual
Telephone Company has fought the
Bell Company to a standstill, and is
giving citizens of that city first-class
service at \$21 for business houses and
\$15 for residences, and pays six per
cent. on the investment. The company
is a success and a standing guarantee
of efficient service and reasonable tele-
phone rentals.

A Mutual Company is the only cer-
tain defense against a Monopoly by
the Bell Company. The shares of a
Mutual Company are held by a great
number of persons who take its ser-
vice, thus assuring it a patronage
whatever happens, and rendering the
would-be telephone trust or monopoly,
powerless to cripple it or to run it as a
"dummy" competitor.

Norfolk should have a Mutual Com-
pany of this sort. City Councils have
shown that they cannot be depended
on to protect the public from extortion
at the hands of the Bell Company. The
Southern States Company has shown
that it is either unable or, for private
reasons of its own, unwilling to afford
competition and to protect the interests
of the public. The Bell Company has
doubled rates and means to maintain
them. This is the situation. It must
be met, and the best way to meet it is
to organize a Mutual Company.

There should be little difficulty in
disposing of the stock of such a com-
pany to an amount sufficient to install
the system. If the Southern States
Company has not passed irrevocably
under the control of the Bell Company,
it may be willing to sell its system and
withdraw. If not, the City Councils,
with all their subservience, dare not
refuse a franchise for a Mutual Home
Company.

This is a matter that the Board of
Trade, and other business organiza-
tions, would do well to take under ad-
visement, to the end that a movement
for a Mutual Company may be speedily
inaugurated.

OUR EXPORTS OF COTTON.

A Treasury Department bulletin, just
issued, gives the exports of cotton for
the month of October, 1899 and 1900, for
the whole country and for this port.

The exports for October of last year
were, for the whole country, 790,855
bales, valued at \$23,348,418. This year
the exports were 1,211,324 bales, valued
at \$60,391,107.

The exports of cotton from this port
for October of last year were 6,572
bales, valued at \$214,367. This year the
exports were 1,200 bales, valued at
\$58,428.

The ports exporting the largest quan-
tities for October of this year were:
Galveston, 272,642 bales; New Orleans,
285,480 bales; Savannah, 166,197 bales.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat
puts the total crop of this year at 9,730,-
000 bales. As the total of bales exported
so far is 1,698,147, this leaves a total of
8,132,000 bales still in the country. The
consumption of bales by the United
States this year will be about 3,500,000
bales, leaving 4,632,000 bales for the
markets of Europe.

The absence of exports from Norfolk
is due to the superior advantages af-
forded our exporters to avail of cheap
rates via the extensive ocean steam-
ship lines from New York and Boston,
which, during the present active specu-
lation in Liverpool, has been of great
advantage to our shippers.

A CURIOUS UTTERANCE.

Speaking of the petition of Southern
cotton manufacturers to Secretary Hay
in favor of the maintenance of the
open door in China, the Washington
Post says:

"Nobody can possibly have at heart
the welfare of the South more truly
than the Post has. We regard it with
more genuine sympathy than any other
section of the country. But it seems to
us that people who vote against the
Republican party, which enriches and
protects them, have little claim upon
that party's recognition. Men cannot
afford to sacrifice their real interests to
an unprofitable sentiment. They ought
to be one thing or the other. If
Republican policies promote their ma-
terial interests and Democratic poli-
cies menace them, they owe to them-
selves to assume a logical attitude in
party controversy. They cannot with
propriety vote against the Republican
ticket and then ask a Republican ad-
ministration to hasten to their rescue."

This is a singularly narrow view to
take of the matter, and involves a cu-
rious confusion of the partisan and the
citizen. Is not Mr. McKinley the Pres-
ident of the whole country? Does not
Mr. Hay represent the whole country in
its relations to foreign powers? Does
the Post mean to say that Mr. McKin-
ley and Mr. Hay are not under obli-
gations to conserve the legitimate
interests of Democrats equally with
the Republicans? Does it mean to say
that because a citizen does not vote for
the candidate who happens to be
chosen to the Presidency that he there-
by loses the right that every citizen
has to appeal to his government to
preserve to him interests, property or
opportunities that are menaced by
others? Because Massachusetts gave
its electoral vote to Mr. McKinley and
South Carolina did not, may the cotton
manufacturer of Fall River ask with
propriety that his interests abroad be
saved to him by the strong arm of the
Federal Government, while the cotton
manufacturer of Columbia is guilty of
an impertinence if he ask the same
thing?

The view of the Post would make
Mr. McKinley merely the President of
the Republican party, with no obli-
gations to any man who did not vote for
him. Is it the Republican party that
"enriches and protects" the South, if
Mr. McKinley maintains the open door
in China? We confess to surprise at
finding a view at once so sordid and
fallacious in the columns of our Wash-
ington contemporary. The tax-gath-
eror knows no party lines when he is
collecting revenues for the support of
the government. The government can
know no party lines in conserving the
interests of the citizen. The cotton
manufacturers of the South are not
asking "a Republican administration
to hasten to their rescue;" they are
asking a government that they help to
support to see to it that their trade
advantages in China are not taken
away from them. As American citi-
zens, they can make that request with
equal propriety, whether they voted
for or against Mr. McKinley, and Mr.
McKinley is unfit to be President if he
would not be as zealous in the one case
as in the other.

American politics are conducted on
a pretty low scale, but this is the first
time it has been suggested that trade
rights in foreign countries are a part
of the spoils of office, or that a citizen
forfeits the right to protection by his
government if he vote against the suc-
cessful candidate for office.

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR STEAKS?

The Americans, like the English, are
a beef-eating nation, and will no doubt
hear with some alarm that the days of
the juicy roast and the tender steak
will soon be numbered. It is Secretary
of Agriculture Wilson who sounds the
note of alarm, coupled with the assur-
ance that we shall never again have
cheap beef. The Beef Trust will no
doubt back up Secretary Wilson in this
assertion, though for reasons quite
other than those he gives.

Mr. Wilson says that the free grazing
lands of the West are being rapidly ex-
hausted by injudicious grazing, and
the men who have their herds on them
will not permit the lands to be re-set
with grasses by the Agricultural De-
partment. In consequence, he claims,
the number of cattle that can find sus-
tenance on these lands is rapidly dim-
inishing every year. In support of this
contention Secretary Wilson points out
that whereas in 1890 there were 36,549,-
024 head of cattle in the United States,
of an average value of \$15 per head,
there are this year but 27,610,654 head
of cattle, and they are valued at an
average of \$25 per head. This is a de-
crease of nearly 25 per cent. in numbers
in ten years and an increase of 60 per
cent. in price.

On the other hand, the population of
the United States is rapidly increasing,
while the foreign demand for its beef
is growing. Secretary Wilson, how-
ever, holds out a grain of hope and
comfort to those who do not take
kindly to vegetarian philosophy; he
thinks that when the grazing lands are
exhausted the farms of the country
may be able to supply the market with
beef, though at a vastly increased
price. It is also reassuring to learn
that the number of sheep has only fal-
len from 41 million to 41 million in ten
years.

Norfolk has two Councils, as though
one cannot do harm enough. Poor old
Norfolk!—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Wrong Again. Norfolk has two
Councils on the same principle that
some men have to stand twice in the
same place to make a shadow.

The announcement that he is going
to pay \$420 a ton for armor for the new
battleships was considerably postponed
by Secretary Long until it was made
certain, in the language of Mr. Hanna,
that "We are a fighting nation."

The defalcation of Book-keeper Lea,
of the First National Bank, of Nash-
ville, by which that institution loses
\$56,000, is the latest case of a trusted
employee going wrong through specu-
lation. As in the case of Alvord, the
peculations had extended over a period
of several years, being concealed by a
clever system of crooked accounts.
Honesty is a commodity for which in-
ventive genius has not been able to
find any substitute.

According to London advices General
Botha is preparing to surrender again.
It is more than two weeks since he sur-
rendered, in the dispatches, the last
time.

The prune trust announces that it
"has the situation in hand," and thou-
sands of boarding house denizens will
now share Senator Scott's views as to
trusts.

New York is on the verge of another
fit of virtue, and the hilarious possi-
bilities of the situation are greatly en-
hanced by the presence of Tammany
Hall among the anti-vice crusaders.

Europe seems to think that war
would follow the death of the Czar of
Russia. Do the diplomats think the
Czar's funeral would be a sort of mag-
nified Irish wake?

Editor Watterson, who knows a good
deal about the Democratic party, has
not yet fallen over himself to endorse
the Hon. Don Dickinson as a chap-
erone for the new movement.

It was thoughtless of Strong & Co.,
the big dry goods house of New York,
to fall right after four more years of
prosperity had been assured them.

Nicaragua reflects that that canal
will cost \$200,000,000 and rather likes
the idea of that much money being
turned loose in its "midst."

The Democrats having carried Ken-
tucky the Republican ex-candidates
are returning to their old jobs in the
internal revenue service.

Other cities have common councils,
but very few have any quite as com-
mon as Norfolk's.

The proposed butter and cheese trust
can be depended on to skim the cream
of the trade.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

NEW USE FOR COTTON SEED OIL.

(Mobile Register.)
The New Orleans Times-Democrat of
Monday tells of the success of Prof.
Frederick A. Thomas, of New Orleans,
in his experiments with cotton seed oil,
in an effort to remove from it all traces
of gum and also to give it the quick
drying property, so that the said oil
can be used in place of linseed oil.
Over \$500,000,000 worth of linseed oil
is consumed annually in this country. Its
price ranges from 75 cents to a \$1 a gal-
lon. Cotton seed oil is worth about 24
cents a gallon. If, as it is claimed,
cheaper oil can be made to do the work
of the high-priced linseed, many mil-
lions will be added to the value of the
South's cotton crop.

SO-CALLED "INDEPENDENT" PRESS.

(Iowa State Register.)
Hon. John W. Kern, the defeated
Democratic candidate for Governor of
Indiana, has presented the following
pen picture of the "so-called indepen-
dent" press:

"The so-called 'independent' press
contributed largely to Republican suc-
cess. Democrats, whose patronage they
have enjoyed, should not hesitate to
give to these gentlemen full credit in
this regard. While they denounced
trusts and high tariffs and protested
alarm at an imperial policy which they
inveighed against before McKinley's re-
nomination, yet Mark Hanna's in-
fluence was so subtle and seductive
that as soon as the campaign opened
they ate their words with apparent
relish, and there was no campaign lie
invented by any depraved gutter-snipe
that was not paraded in their news
columns, and which did not receive edi-
torial sanction and approval."

"This 'independent' press will now re-
sume its old time place in the field of
independent journalism, and proceed to
denounce imperialism and the trusts,
and criticize with great severity Mc-
Kinley's administration and Hanna's
secondedness; and having filled their
coffers with Democratic shakels, will
be ready at the commencement of the
next campaign to again hearken to the
voice of Hanna, and endorse everything
they have heretofore denounced."

Mr. Kern should have admitted that
the thirteenth "independent" papers are
those which alternate their political
opinions every other day. All such
papers are only "independent" because
their managers can thus add to their
own personal cash accounts. The peo-
ple should realize that fact and govern
themselves accordingly.

LEGAL STATUS OF ENGAGEMENT GIFTS.

(Chicago Record.)
A decision of the utmost importance
to young men and young women
throughout the country has been
handed down by a West Side Justice of
the peace.

Hitherto it has been supposed that a
young man who is jilted is too deeply
pained to care particularly whether or
not the presents that he has given
while under the spell of love are re-
turned. It is also an old and honorable
tradition that the young woman in the
case will return his gifts promptly and
with chilling hauteur. These regula-
tions, however, were not observed in
the West Side case. The young wo-
man, probably reasoning that assured
possession of a thing involves a full
legal title thereto, decided that she
would not return the presents. The
young man, arguing that he had been
led into making gifts in the belief that
they were accepted with romantic af-
fection for the donor, demanded that
she give them back. As she persisted
in her course, he took the case into
court, where the justice has now de-
cided, most unromantically, that the
presents must be returned.

PERNICIOUS LAWS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

This country has no particular use
for John Alexander Dowle; but it is
altogether different with the Notting-
ham lace makers. The more skilled
labor we have in the United States the
better. The laws that bar out men
and women who come hither to earn
an honest living are pernicious.

Have Discontinued the Southern Bell Telephone.

THE LIST IS GROWING.

For the information of the public the Virginian-Pilot will from day to day
publish a list of the names of business houses and residences that have dis-
continued the service of the Southern Bell Telephone Company. If you have
discontinued, or intend to do so, please notify the Virginian-Pilot.

The following list of subscribers, who have ordered their 'phones out, has
been furnished the Virginian-Pilot:

ARMSTRONG & BRAINARD,	Real estate, 272 Main street.
AMES, BROWNLEY & HORNTHAU,	Dry goods and notions, Monticello Hotel, corner Granby street and City Hall avenue.
A. BRINKLEY & CO.,	Wholesale grocers, 157 Water street.
W. LINDSAY BIBB,	Attorney at law, 53 Granby street.
C. H. BULL & CO.,	Wholesale lumber, 511 Columbia Bldg.
C. H. BULL,	Residence.
CHARLES J. BASSETT,	Milliner, 356 Main street.
J. L. BUNTING,	Grocer and ship chandler, corner Main and Mathew streets.
G. S. BRIGGS & CO.,	Wholesale lumber, rooms 504-508 Citizens' Bank bld'g.
BRAMBLETON LOCAL BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS,	
W. L. BROOKE & CO.,	Wholesale grocers and provisions, 81 Roanoke ave.
L. R. BRITT & CO.,	Wholesale grocers, 12 Nivison street.
D. CARPENTER,	Furniture and carpets, 356 Main street.
D. CARPENTER,	Residence.
COUPER MARBLE WORKS,	159 Bank street.
COURTLAND LUMBER CO.,	602-603 Citizens' Bank building.
COLUMBIA PEANUT CO.,	307-311 Water street.
CABLER'S BAKERY,	55 Bank street.
L. W. DAVIS,	Wholesale tobacco and manufacturer of cigars, 94-96 Com- mercial Place.
GEORGE W. DEY & SONS,	General Insurance agents, 261 Main St.
S. DOZIER,	Dry goods and notions, 206 Main street.
DUNCAN BROS.,	Wholesale and retail grocers, 41 Market Place.
R. J. DUNNING,	Residence.
J. W. DEJARNETTE,	Merchandise brokers, 148 Water street.
J. ENGLE & BRO.,	Hardware, cor. Main St. and Roanoke avenue.
EGGLESTON & EPPE,	Insurance, Haddington building.
E. B. FREEMAN & CO.,	Lumber manufacturers, 602-603 Citizens' Bank building.
E. B. FREEMAN,	Residence.
R. S. GODWIN & CO.,	Produce commission merchants, 75 Roanoke avenue.
F. L. GRANDY,	Hay, grain and feed, 42 Roanoke avenue.
H. B. GOODRIDGE & CO.,	Wholesale grocers, 92-98 Water street.
T. W. GODWIN & CO.,	Proprietors Virginia Iron Works, 452-463 Water St.
J. S. GROVES CO.,	Wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, 29- 41 Roanoke square.
GALE JEWELRY CO.,	310 Main street.
HUDSON & BRO.,	Freight transportation, river, bay and sea towing, 68 Roanoke avenue.
C. H. HOOVER,	N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Citizens' Bank Bldg.
JOHNSON & DAUGHTREY,	Wholesale commission, Roanoke Dock.
JESSE JONES & SON,	Hay, grain and mill feed, 26-30 Roanoke Dock.
KELLY & BORUM,	Wholesale grocers, 38-40 Commerce street.
DR. J. F. LYNCH,	Office 201 Columbia building.
LAWRENCE & WELTON,	Dry goods and notions, 218 Main street.
MOTTU, DEWITT & CO.,	Brokers, 31 Granby street.
F. E. NOTTINGHAM,	Real estate and rental, Columbia Bldg.
OLD DOMINION PAPER CO.,	Paper Dealers and printers, 95-100 Commer- cial Place.
B. G. POLLARD,	Commission merchants, 36 Roanoke Square.
J. W. PERRY & CO.,	Cotton factors and commission merchants, Fayette, corner Lee, Southern Railway wharf.
J. W. PERRY,	Residence.
THE PETERSBURG, NORFOLK & JAMES RIVER STEAMBOAT CO.	
J. W. PEDDIN & CO.,	Wholesale grocers, 49 Commercial Place.
H. L. PAGE & CO.,	Real estate and rental agents and auctioneers, 22 Bank street.
H. L. PAGE,	Residence.
POCOMOKE GUANO CO.,	624-626 Citizens' Bank building.
C. W. PRIDDY & CO.,	Cotton bagging and ties, rooms 624-626 Citizens' Bank building.
J. W. PHILLIPS,	Residence.
RUDOLPHI & WALLACE,	Merchant tailors, 333 Main street.
REID'S FANCY GROCERY CO.,	86 Roanoke avenue.
RUSSELL & SIMCOE,	Wholesale and retail dry goods and notions, 346 Main street.
T. F. ROGERS,	Real estate and rental agents, rooms 208-211 Columbia bld'g.
T. F. ROGERS,	Residence.
STANDARD OIL CO.,	G. Leonard Field, agent, office 15 Commerce street.
TAYLOR & PHILLIPS,	Marine railway, Atlantic City.
E. A. WATKINS & BRO.,	Lumber and planing mills, corner of Princess Anne avenue and Lambert's road.
J. G. WOMBLE'S SONS,	Wholesale and retail hardware, 91 Commercial Place.
WINSTON HARDEE & WICHARD CO.,	Wholesale dry goods and no- tions, 80-82-84 Commerce street.
W. H. WALES, JR.,	Wholesale wood and willowware, 200-202 Water street.
E. L. WOODWARD & CO.,	Wholesale grocers, 142-144 Water street.
W. T. WOODHOUSE,	Grocer, 500 E. Brambleton avenue.
WILKINSON & NEVILLE,	Job printers, 18-24 Roanoke avenue.
U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,	Custom House.
VIRGINIAN - PILOT PUBLISHING CO.	

WILL DISCONTINUE SO. 'BELL PHONE WHEN CONTRACT EXPIRES.

For the information of the public the Virginian-Pilot publishes below a
list of subscribers who will discontinue the use of the Southern Bell Tele-
phone service when their present contracts expire:

WILLIAMSON & STYKES,	Furniture dealers, 563 Church street.
C. A. WOODWARD,	Merchandise broker, 190 Water street.
E. J. WILKINSON,	Residence, 215 Bute street.
S. T. DICKINSON, JR., & CO.,	Merchandise Broker, 170 Water street.
THE HUB,	Tailors and clothiers, 374 Main street.
R. D. NICHOLS,	Merchant tailors, 31 Granby street.
HOWLETT & TATEM,	Twin City Iron Works, 352-354 Water street.
HARNEY BROS.,	Tug boat and barges, 15 Nivison street.

THE Joseph Brown STORE.

75 Cent Cheviot at 55 Cents.

Full 50 inches wide, pro-
perly woven and just such
goods as warrants the regular
price of 75. For to-day, only
55.

Dark Calicoes at 4 Cents.

Many styles, this season's
work, and good cloths. A
Comfortable opportunity.

Kid Gloves.

The essence of 1.00 Kid
Glove goodness, is found in
Le Triumph, Glace, in Black
and colors. La Savoie Mocha,
or Undressed, in Brown, Black,
Gray, Tan, 1.00. La Savoie
is imported, light and thin, not
heavy and lumpy.

For Men.

Warm, Wearable Scotch
Knit Gloves, for 25 and 50.
Heavy Skin Gloves for hard
usage as low as 50. Mocha,
1.00.

Dressed Kid too, at various
prices.

Men's Underwear.

Fleeced Shirts, drawers to
match, 50. Scarlet Wool
Shirts and Drawers, 75.
Natural wool mixed Shirts
and Drawers, 75 and 1.00.
White Merino Shirts and
Drawers, 1.00.
Camel's Hair Shirts and
Drawers, 1.50.
Natural Shirts and Drawers,
2.00.

Sample Underwear.

Shirts only, in sizes 40 and
42. Men wearing these sizes
may swim in the wideness of
economic choosing.

50 cent goods at	33.
75 " " "	49.
1.00 " " "	67.
1.50 " " "	1.00
2.00 " " "	1.33

Union Suits for men at
about two-thirds regular
prices.

Men's Neckwear.

A slightly Imperial 25.
Others 50. Puffs 25 and 50.
Batwings 25. Butterflies, 50.
Four-in-Hands, 25 and 50.
Black Satin and Gros Grain
Ties, 25. Bows built espe-
cially for the present popular
folding collars.

White Shirts.

An Unlaundered Shirt, with
the right sort of a collar band.
The kind that prevents the
back button from chafing the
neck. The Muslin and Linen
are good—the workmanship
worthy. 50, the price.

Laundered, with 6 wide
plaits—the best of the dollar
kinds—is 1.00.

Dressing Sacques.

This weather suggests that
much comfort is characteristic
of possession. Made of Daisy
Cloth in Pink, Blue and Red,
50. Of Eiderdown, with
Crocheted Edges, 98. Blue,
Gray, Cadet, Red, Pink, Blue.
Very handsome Appl